4:Fleure S-5 (no date)1936 EDl Rumania EDl

3. DOMESTIC ANIMALS

422 The following figures were collected for two households (August 1933), 231 one smaller and one larger:

Farm A	Farm B
3 milch cows, two on high pastures, one at the farm	7 milch cows, six on high pastures, one at the farm
No draught oxen	2 draught oxen
1 calf	5 calves
2 horses	2 horses
30 sheep	50 sheep
3 pigs	4 pigs
15 fowls	21 fowls
15 beehives, near house	4 or 5 beehives, away from house in lower pastures

Housing for geese was usually available, and several flocks with six to eight geese in each were noticed on the road. A few turkeys were observed, also a few large guinea fowl in a farm in a tributary valley. There were doves at the priest's house.

The Forestry control forbids the keeping of goats.

4. THE FARMING CALENDAR

22 Late April, early May.—Prepare soil, sow maize and potatoes, harrow hayfields.

Early May.—Sheep and some cattle and pigs go up to the high pastures.

Late May.—Peasants shear sheep on high pastures.

Early June.—Weeding and first hilling-up of maize by work with a hoe when plants are 15-20 cm. high.

Late June.—Second weeding and hilling-up of maize. General tidying-up before hay harvest.

Early July.—First cut of hay in the lower lands.

July, August and first three weeks of September.—Hay harvest. Peasants make temporary shelters when harvesting in remote spots. Hay on hills mostly stacked near the shelters used for sheep during part of the winter. Beside this is a hut for the man in charge.

September 25-October 10th.—Maize harvest.

Third week of October.—Potatoes lifted.

October.—Stock brought down from high pastures and sorted out among owners by means of earmarks.

October until first serious snow.—Sheep may be kept in remote pastures that have not been much used or reaped.

Thence until May.—Some sheep on lower hills near shelters with hay (see above, July, August). Some sheep folded on lowland fields to fertilise them. No artificial manure. Hay used as fodder. Lambing on lowland fields near homesteads.